

SPEECH OF MR. BROWN, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Senate, March 7, 1836.—On the memorial of the Society of Friends, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, praying for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia. The question being on the reception of the petition—

Mr. BROWN said, before the question on receiving the petition was taken, he owed it to himself, as well as to the importance of the subject, which they were about to decide on, to present some additional views to those already given by him, at an early period of the session, in support of the vote which he felt it his duty to give.

Sensibly alive, as he was, to every thing which might increase the danger of the South, and fixed in his determination, as he was, to guard against every attempt, so far as he could, to interfere with those interests; yet he could not but express his regret at the exaggerated representations which had been so often indulged in by gentlemen in the course of this debate, to prove that the abolition party (if party they could be called) had increased to a dangerous and alarming extent.

If, said Mr. B., a southern planter had chanced to enter the Senate chamber when the honorable gentleman from South Carolina (Mr. Preston) was addressing it on this subject a few days since, he would have imagined that a proposition for the immediate emancipation of slavery was under consideration; that a vital blow had already been aimed at the great interests of the South, which required the most determined and energetic resistance. What, sir, would have been his surprise, after hearing the eloquent picture of the dangers to which we were said to be exposed, which he had learnt that there was not only no proposition of that kind made by any member, but that the doctrine of abolition was repudiated by almost every individual, who had a seat in either of the halls of Congress! He would venture to say, that on no question, which had ever agitated the public mind, from the foundation of the Government to this time, had there been so much unanimity of sentiment as there had been in Congress and out of Congress, in opposition to the fanatical movements which had taken place in some portions of the north! If, said Mr. B., the honorable gentleman (Mr. Preston) can make good his case, if he can establish the existence of the danger which he supposes to exist in regard to the subject of slavery, he, for one, would be prepared to leave the station, which his constituents had assigned him here, and return to his home, and warn them to take steps for their own defence. He rejoiced, however, that a state of things existed, far different from that, which was, in a great degree, but the creation of the gentleman's vivid imagination.

The honorable gentleman had professed a most anxious desire that the citizens of the south should be correctly informed as to the true state of things to the north, in regard to this question, and the extent and magnitude of the danger, which menaced them. He regretted that the gentleman, in the anxiety of his wish to furnish correct information to the South, had omitted, almost entirely, the testimony which had been most abundantly borne, with few exceptions, by every man to the life, of distinction and prominence in public life, while he seemed to give credence to the statements of the abolitionists who had fully sought every means to exhibit their strength, in the most imposing manner, on paper.

The course pursued by many gentlemen in the progress of this discussion, was to him one of astonishment. Many of those, who had addressed the Senate on it, had relied on the testimony of the abolitionists themselves, to prove that their cause was progressing. He should indeed think it strange, on a trial at law, if either a suitor, or his counsel in a court, were to assail a man's character, and should afterwards be found relying on his evidence to make out their case. Most of the gentlemen who oppose the receiving these petitions, have denounced the abolitionists as the most vile and criminal of men, in all of which he concurred; and most of them, in the same speeches, have read from the papers and pamphlets of the same men, to make out the existence of a dangerous and alarming state of feeling to the north, on the subject of slavery. He thought it against every rule of evidence, as understood in courts of law, that an individual, after having contradicted a witness, should claim for him any degree of weight, if he should afterwards proceed to testify in his behalf. Much had been said about insults which the South was subjected to, by the introduction of these petitions. This had been appealed to as a strong circumstance against receiving them. What was his surprise, then, at hearing honorable gentlemen, in the course of their speeches, read many of the most abusive and insulting extracts from abolition papers and pamphlets! What had become of that fastidious delicacy, of which we had heard so much? These extracts were worse than any language used in the petitions; yet they had been openly read by gentlemen in the Senate, who could not submit to the insult of receiving the petitions! From their language, one would have supposed that they would as soon have worn the shirt of Nessus, flamed in fabulous story for inflicting the severest pain on those who wore it, as in any way to have handled, much less read these incendiary publications. Mr. B. said, gentlemen had not only read in their places here most offensive extracts from these publications, but they had incorporated them in their speeches, to be issued from the daily press of this city throughout the country. In this way, and by the aid of gentlemen representing some of the southern States, incendiary matter had been propagated to an extent which the abolitionists could not have dreamed of. These daily papers were published in this city circulating through the remotest part of the country; and in performing their duty to report the speeches of members of Congress, their columns, at different periods of the session, had been filled with very many containing matter of this kind. The abolitionists had been very properly deprived of the opportunity to abuse the privilege of the press, by the reprinting of these incendiary character through it. Not so was it with the speeches of members of Congress. On them there was no restriction; and to many of them were the abolitionists indebted for sending to the south their fanatical effusions; which, but for that circumstance, must have remained in deserved contempt and obscurity. This too, said he, had been done by gentlemen who could not for a moment be supposed to be in the receipt of obedience to the high injunctions of the constitution, as regarded the right of petition, although there was a certainty that the Senate would not entertain the objects of the petitioners for a moment, but after being in possession of it, would stamp their condemnation on it, by rejection or otherwise!

Mr. B. said that himself and others from the south, who acted with him on this occasion, had been charged with dividing the South on this question. He replied, the charge, as unsustained by the whole history of the session, in regard to the question of slavery; from an early day of our Government. It had been the uniform practice of Congress to receive them, in relation to this District, and had been constantly voted for and acquiesced in, by the most wise and patriotic men from the south. Congress had, heretofore, wisely given them a silent direction, and had thus applied the most effective course which had this session been taken, and which every hour admonished us, was pregnant with the greatest evil. It was not his friends who had divided the South on this occasion; but it was those who had thought proper to take a different course, than that heretofore taken, by the southern representatives who had produced the division; and, not only divided the south, but had divided from themselves, by pursuing a different

course from that taken by them on former occasions, in respect to this question. Mr. B. here referred to the journals of the Senate at the session of 1833 and 1834; and that of 1834 and 1835. In the former, several petitions in favor of abolition in the District of Columbia, had been presented in the Senate. In the course of the latter, a number more had been presented at different periods of the session, all of which were not only received, but honored with a reference to the Committee on the District of Columbia, without opposition from a single individual of that body; and consequently, by the unanimous consent of the Senate. The Senators from South Carolina were then members of this body, and must have acquiesced in this course. Most of the gentlemen at present members of this body, from the south, and who now oppose the simple reception of these petitions, were then belonging to it, and must likewise have assented to the disposition made of them. He repeated, therefore, that it was not those who acted with him, on this occasion, who had contributed to divide the South, but it was those who now raised the question, out of which this debate had sprung, who had produced that division, and had even done more—had divided from the course formerly pursued by themselves.

Mr. B. said he was at a loss to understand how it happened that gentlemen thought so differently from what they had done, in the years 1834 and 1835. Was it because this happened to be the year 1836?

It had been charged, said Mr. B., against those with whom he acted, by one of the Senators from South Carolina, that they had introduced topics of a party and political character into this debate. What motive or what inducement could they have in connecting party politics with this question? On the contrary, it was that very connection, which himself and his friends had constantly deprecated, as being fraught with the most pernicious consequences to the whole country. The gentleman's usually faithful memory had not served him well on this occasion. Did he not remember that his colleague had, but a short time before that, exhibited in the Senate an abolition paper, and had sought to connect with it the names of two distinguished individuals, candidates for high offices, when it was promptly stated by a member on this floor, that the party so exhibited was one of inveterate enmity to the cause which it had pretended to espouse, and had assumed that guise, the more fully to accomplish its purposes of political hatred?

[Mr. PRESTON, in explanation, said he did not intend to attach blame to either political party; if he was so understood.]

Mr. B. said, he was happy to hear the gentleman disclaim making the imputation which he had understood him to make. He well knew, the untiring effort which partisan politicians, and editors of newspapers of a certain political cast, were making to connect this question with party politics.

It had been urged as an argument in favor of the motion to refuse to receive the petition, that it would have the effect to arrest the progress of the abolitionists, if the doors of Congress were closed against them. He could not believe that it would produce the result which seemed to be so confidently anticipated by some Senators. The tendency of such a course would be far more likely to aid their designs, and increase their strength, than to put them down. It would enable them to take shelter from the storm of public indignation, which then threatened them under the constitutional provision, which secures the right of petition to the humblest and meanest individual. It would give them a weapon to use against our friends to the north; in short, in his estimation, it would have the effect to weaken those in that section of our country, who had taken an open and manly stand in behalf of the South, while on the other hand it would tend to strengthen our enemies. Were there any so little experienced in the knowledge of human nature, as not to know that there is no individual, however abject and degraded he might be, if brought before a court of justice, to answer to a criminal charge, and he is deprived of the rights on his trial which the laws secure to all without distinction, but would have sympathies enlisted in his behalf, in the community around him, which, under other circumstances, would have remained unmoved. Similar to this would be the effect of refusing the constitutional right of petition in this case. So much for the probable effect of such a course on public opinion to the north. A few words then as to the probable effect on the abolitionists themselves. He could not believe that it would operate to cure that mental insanity on this subject, which had seized on them. Did gentlemen really believe that a decision of the Senate not to receive their petitions, would have the efficacy attributed to it? Did they hope to convince their judgments by such decision? If so, he thought they would be greatly deceived, for when had a rooted prejudice been plucked from the human mind by such a course engendered in the dark and brooding spirit of fanaticism?

Mr. B. said that the Senator from Vermont (Mr. Swift) had, in answer to a call made on him by a member of that body, borne testimony to the increase in the number of abolition societies in his State, since he had left home to attend Congress. He regretted that the gentleman had not communicated another very important fact, in connection with this subject, in relation to his State. He had been informed, from a source, which he could not doubt, that the Legislature of Vermont had, at its session held some time during the last fall, rejected resolutions which had been brought forward in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, by a very large majority—one much larger than had been given against resolutions of the same character, at the session of the preceding year. It would therefore seem, from this indication,

and surely it was a very fair one by which to judge of public opinion, that the abolition party in that State had been on the decrease down to the meeting of the Legislature of that State, which he believed, was a short time before the commencement of the present session of Congress. If, therefore, the number of abolitionists had increased, as the gentleman says it had done, as he has been informed since his arrival here, the inference is very strong, that it had received a new impulse from the excited discussions which commenced here at a very early period of the present session of Congress. It gave still stronger confirmation of the pernicious consequences of the course, which had produced the discussion on this subject in the halls of Congress. The spirit of abolitionism, if it was extending as was represented, had, in his opinion, been enabled to do so from the all too afforded it by the agitation of the subject here. It was by that alone, that it could be kept alive to any extent. Agitation on this most exciting subject, like one of the most powerful passions of the human breast, "makes the meat on which it feeds."

Mr. B. said that he could not but trace in his own mind a very strong similitude between the history of the memorable panic session and that of the present session, in connection with this subject. When Congress had met, at the commencement of the former, and some time after the removal of the deposits, the public mind was comparatively tranquil, and but little was heard of distress; but no sooner had it assembled, and speeches, calculated to alarm the fears of the country, were every day thrown upon it, than the public mind became excited, and its apprehensions aroused. When the present session of Congress commenced, although the people of the southern States had been in a state of high excitement in the summer months, in consequence of the movements of the abolitionists, yet they had become comparatively tranquilized, after the almost universal demonstration of public opinion to the north. An expression more general, a manifestation of sentiment more strong and universal never had been given before, in that quarter, on any great question pertaining even to their own immediate interests, than was shown in the proceedings of the numerous public meetings assembled to discountenance the movements of the fanatics. To this had been added the powerful energies of the Post Office Department to protect us from the dissemination of incendiary publications; all of which had naturally, in a great degree, allayed public feeling. Whether another panic was to be gotten up, and the public mind again to be disturbed, remained to be seen. He trusted that the good sense of the country would not yield to it, and that it would meet the same fate in public opinion which its predecessors had done.

It is repeatedly urged, said Mr. B. that the rights of the South would be surrendered, and its dignity and honor insulted, if these petitions were received; and these members of the Senate from the south, who intended to vote for their reception, had been more especially alluded to in no very complimentary terms. The dignity and honor of the South insulted! He could not admit that any of the miserable effusions of the deluded persons, composed as a large portion of them were confidently said to be, of women and children, could insult the people of the south. As a Senator from one of the southern States, he felt that the elevation of the body of which he was a member was too high for it to notice with so much gravity these contemptible papers, and that the objects themselves were too low to enter into a question seriously of dignity or honor with. If he were to do so, he did not believe that he should either promote the one or advance the other.

In regard to the great interests of the South, he hoped he might be allowed to say that other Senators representing the southern States, and who intended to vote to receive the petitions, had the same high motives of fidelity to their constituents, of sacred regard to all the ties of social and other obligations which united them to their immediate portion of country, in an extent as great as could possibly operate on the Senators from South Carolina. He could not admit that any were the exclusive depositories of southern honor, or of southern interests. He did not doubt, if danger at any time should threaten the South, if an attempt should be made to interfere with her domestic institutions, by violence or in any other way, but that those who thought differently on this question from the Senators from South Carolina, would be as prompt to repel it at all hazards as they could possibly be.

He could not, said Mr. B. pass over a remark made by an honorable Senator (Mr. Preston) when addressing the Senate on this subject, without especially replying to it. That gentleman had alluded to the feeling which pervaded England and France on the subject of slavery, and had represented the moral power and sympathies of the greater portion of the christian world to be against us. Mr. B. denied the conclusion to which the gentleman had come, and as one of the representatives coming from the south, would put in a plea in her behalf. If the question of slavery were at this time an original one, if it were now for the first time about to be introduced into the southern country as an institution, then he would admit that the conclusion was just. But in the circumstances which surround us, in the situation which we find ourselves placed, and in the present actual condition of the South, were to be found a necessity so strong and inexorable for the continuance of this institution, as to afford the most perfect and triumphant justification in the eyes of the statesman, the moralist and the philanthropist, whatever opinion they might entertain on the abstract question.

Let us suppose, said Mr. B. that what the gentleman had, in the extravagance of his imagination, considered might possibly occur, that some modern fanatic like him who, in the days of darkness and supersti-

tion, had spread over Europe a religious phrenzy, that called in the famous crusade, should, in any part of our country, attempt to set on foot such an expedition against the domestic institutions of the south, by an appeal to the fanatical feelings of ignorance or misguided religion; what, in all probability, would be his fate, and that of his wicked and deluded followers? Why, every christian sympathy which is felt in the human breast, every ennobling sentiment that belongs to our nature, every patriotic remembrance of our common efforts in a common cause—the indignant sense of the whole country, at the attempt of such a wicked and daring atrocity, would all unite to bring down on the heads of those engaged in it, a vengeance so speedy, that they would be annihilated by their own countrymen, before they could pass beyond the confines of a single county in their own States! Such were his impressions as to the sympathies and feelings of the great body of citizens of the non-slaveholding States, derived, as they were, from most respectable and intelligent gentlemen.

He would say a word two or as to the influence of the moral power of the nations in Europe, against the South, of which mention had been made. He believed, on examination, that the very reverse of the picture which had been given, would be found more likely to be true. The Government of Great Britain had much more to apprehend from the moral influence of our example as a nation, than we had from theirs.

The South, which had been spoken of, as having arrayed against it such a host of influences and sympathies, had borne a most conspicuous and important agency in conducting the Government and public affairs of this nation. The names of her distinguished sons, her Washington, her Jefferson, and Madison, animated the friends of liberty in every part of the civilized world. He did not believe any portion of the world had produced greater moral effect on the destinies of the age, than had the principles and examples of the eminent statesmen of the south, who had filled the Executive Department of the Federal Government for a period of forty years. The public journals of England, in particular, were almost continually filled with expressions of admiration at the cheering and brilliant results which each year was unfolding under our system of government. The rapid march of reform was hastened by the example; and he again repeated that the moral power of our confederacy, though it was composed in part, of slaveholding States, was much more felt in Europe, than any effect that they could produce against us.

Mr. B. believed if those who represented the southern States in Congress united, as they had been called on to do, and, by a solemn vote, denied the constitutional right of petition on the plea that the abuse of the privilege, in this instance, justified a sacrifice of the great principle involved in it, that then, indeed, the South would no longer be considered as furnishing in her statesmen the champions of constitutional liberty, who had always been among the first to fly to its succor; but it would do more to lessen that moral influence, which she had exercised in the councils of the nation, than any other stand which she had ever before taken.

Mr. B. in conclusion, expressed his unabated confidence in that good sense, liberal feeling, and patriotism which pervaded the great mass of American citizens, both in the south and north; and in all the great difficulties which had existed in our progress as a nation, had proven themselves abundantly competent to overcome them. He did not doubt their success in this instance, and believed that they would again exert the same happy effect.

Well done girls!—stand up for your rights—and let the boys know you are not to be trifled with.

There is a whole "mile of girls" in actual insurrection in Amesbury, Massachusetts. The factory damsels at that place have struck; not for higher, but for the continuance of their present wages. They turned out, went to a Baptist Church, chose a President and Secretary, as in such cases is proper and parliamentary, and bid all manner of pretty defiance in the premises. They conquered, and the agent had to take them back upon their own terms.

A sensible query.—"What's the use" said a fellow, "of a man's working himself to death to get a living?"

A bill has been passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and approved by the Governor, authorizing the U. S. Bank to deal in stocks. The states refusing agencies of that institution within their limits, its plan is, to purchase stocks in State Banks, and thus control them. The battle is but just begun between the money power and the people.

A glutton of a fellow was dining at a hotel, who in "the battle of knives and forks," accidentally cut his mouth, which was observed by a Yankee joker sitting near by, who bawled out, "I say, friend, don't make that are hole in your countenance any larger, for God's sake, or the rest on us will starve to death."

Hoggish.—When are you going to commence the porking business?" asked a person of another, who had a sty on his eye.

"Explain," said the afflicted one.

"Why, I see you have got your sty ready."

"True," was the reply, "and I have got one hog in my eye now."

A writer of love tales, in describing one of his heroines, says, "innocence dwells in the rich curls of her dark hair." The Exeter News Letter thinks it is not a very secure residence, as it would stand a pretty smart chance of being combed out.



UNITED STATES LAWS.

[Public, No. 11.]

AN ACT to repeal so much of the act entitled "An act transferring the duties of Commissioner of Loans to the Bank of the United States, and abolishing the office of Commissioner of Loans," as requires the Bank of the United States to perform the duties of Commissioner of Loans for the several States.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section and third sections of the act entitled "An act transferring the duties of Commissioner of Loans to the Bank of the United States, and abolishing the office of Commissioner of Loans," passed March third, eighteen hundred and seventeen, be, and the same are hereby repealed, and the Bank of the United States and its several branches, and such State Banks employed under the provisions of said act by the Bank of the United States, as have heretofore done and performed, or are now doing and performing, the duties of Commissioner of Loans, shall be, and they are hereby required to transmit to the Secretary of the Treasury, immediately after the passing of this act, all the books, papers, and records in their possession relating to their duties as Commissioners of Loans.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the Bank of the United States and its several branches, and the State Banks employed by the Bank of the United States, performing the duties of Commissioners of Loans, shall be, and they are hereby required to pay into the Treasury of the United States, within three months after the passing of this act, all the money in their possession for the redemption of the public debt of the United States, and the interest thereon remaining in their hands, which has not been applied for by the person or persons entitled to receive the same.

SECTION 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to pay over to the person or persons entitled to receive the same, the amount so received into the Treasury by virtue of the second section of this act, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to authorize the appointment of a Commissioner or Commissioners of Loans in any State, District, or Territory of the United States.

JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

M. VAN BUREN,
Vice President of the United States and President of the Senate.

ANDREW JACKSON.

APPROVED, April 11, 1836.

CLARET.

THIS splendid imported Horse will cover mares the present season, to commence 15th February, and expire 1st day of July, 1836, at the stable of the subscriber, Granville county, N. C. 5 miles north of Williamsboro, and 14 miles south of Boydon on the main road leading from Oxford, N. C. to Boydon, Va. at \$50 the season payable at the expiration thereof; \$75 to insure, with \$1 cash to the groom in all cases. The insurance money will be due as soon as the mare is ascertained to be in foal or parted with.

Good pasturage for mares, and fed at 25 cents per day, and no charge for servants board when attending to mares.

Every possible care will be taken to prevent escapes or accidents, but no liability for any that may happen.

CLARET is a rich mahogany bay 5 feet 3 inches high, 6 years old the coming spring of great substance and power, with the most perfect action. The subscriber would be happy to give the entire performance of Claret, but the limits of a newspaper advertisement will not admit of it, he therefore will refer the reader to the March, 1836 No. of the Turf Register for his memoir in full.

Claret won 4 times at 8 years old, beating many of the best colts in England; and at Huntingdon, won a plate of 50 sovereigns at 3 years, against horses of all ages, showing that he possessed the characteristic stoutness or bottom of his family. At 4 years old he was again put in training and was the first favourite for the Oatland Stakes, one of the great Sweepstakes, at New Market; but early in the spring and before he had run in public, he unfortunately trod in a rack while taking his exercise, and thereby wrenched and injured his off fore leg and knee so much, as to render it necessary to throw him out of training altogether.

Promises—Claret was got by Claret to Margaux, the best 4 mile horse of his day, and one of the best sons of the famous Whalbone; his dam by that capital racer and stallion Partizan, his grandam by Gohanna, the best mile horse of his day; his great grandam by Orville the sire of Emilius, &c. who covered at 50 gs. a mare out of the dam of Rubens Selim &c. by Alexander—Highflyer—Alfred—Engineer—Bay Malton's dam by Cade—Lass of the Mill by old Traveller—Miss Makeless by young Greyhound—Dick Pierson—Barton barb mare. Thus it will be seen, that Claret is one of the best bred horses in the world, for, besides the blood of Chateau Margaux, he traced through another, equally famous and splendid. EDMD TONES.

Feb. 25. 878

SHARK

THE great Northern champion, so remarkable for his racing power, and so well known to all sportsmen, has arrived at his stand at my house in Mecklenburg, Va. and is ready to render his services at \$75 the season. A class of 5 mares, will have one given in. Every attention to mares. One dollar to the groom. JNO. C. GOODE.

April 1, 1836. 781

STEAMBOAT FOR CITY POINT.

SUNNER ARRANGEMENT.

THE public are respectfully informed that the New and comfortable Steamboat E. A. GLE, Capt. Chase, has commenced her run to and from City Point, departing every Saturday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7 o'clock, A. M. in time to join the James River and Bay Boats; and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, will be in time for the return of passengers. Travellers may now avail themselves of team carriage from Blakely, N. C. to Boston. F. RYAN, Agent, Petersburg, Va. 377

March 26, 1836.

JUST RECEIVED,

B. HAYWOOD & LITTLE,

LARGE and general assortment of American, British, French, and Italian staple and fancy goods. Together with a new and full supply of Hats, Shoes, Cotton and Silk Umbrellas, Parasols, Hardware, Queensware, &c. &c. Groceries of every description. All of which they offer for sale at low prices.

Blakely, April, 1836. 378

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED proposals will be received until the 16th May, for the erection of a brick building for the Milton Manufacturing Company, of the following dimensions:

Length 78 feet, breadth 48 feet; to be three stories high, exclusive of the basement story; each story to be ten feet high in the clear.

The side walls to be three bricks thick for the first story; two and a half bricks for the second, and two bricks for the third: The end walls to be a half brick thinner than the side walls.

The basement story to be of rock, and to be built by measurement.

The roof to be covered with tin.

Any further information can be obtained on application to the subscribers.

STEPHEN DODSON,
WARREN M. LEWIS,
WM. M. MCGILLIE,
AUGUSTUS C. FINLEY,
J. WILSON.

Milton, N. C. April 4th, 1836. 479

Great Northern and Southern DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

THE Petersburg Rail Road company inform the public that their road, extending from Petersburg, Virginia, to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 61 miles, and constituting a part of the Great Daily Mail Route, North and South, is now amply provided with superior Land Travellers and Coaches, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Coaches leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus perform in 5 or 6 hours, while resting their horses, a journey that would otherwise require two days to accomplish. The Blakely Hotel at the southern termination of the rail road, has been re-built of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely to the south, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c. there is a Line via Tarboro, three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at Bedford to Clarksville, Milton and Danville.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through Warrenton, Oxford, &c. and connects with a line to Salisbury, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Bedford, to Wilkins' Ferry at Gaston, on the Roanoke, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steam-boats thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished; and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road; and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the main and only Daily Mail Route between Boston and New Orleans.

March 12. 1384

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOP the Runaway!—A few weeks since I purchased a Negro man, named Calvin, from A. D. Dunn, who purchased him from Robert Perry of Raleigh. Said boy was in the woods at the time I bought him, and I have reason to believe he is about Raleigh, or in the neighborhood of B. N. Jeffreys' plantation. He is a black boy, about 23 years old, stout, and somewhat knock-kneed, and has a smiling countenance when spoken to. The above reward will be paid to any person, who will deliver said negro to me, near Rogers' Roads, in Wake county, or in jail at Raleigh.

A. R. R. ESTER.

April 5, 1836. 75

Ten Dollars Reward.

BROKE Jail, on the 13th inst. a negro man named Luke, committed to the Jail of Johnston county on the 18th January last, as a runaway. Said Negro reported himself to belong to Luke, by the name of Gee of Halifax county, N. C. Luke is between 30 and 40 years of age, very black, of athletic form, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, very low forehead, and covered with thick hair. I will pay the above sum for the apprehension of said negro, so that I get him again.

A. S. DALLENGER, Sheriff.

March 14, 1835. 73

Runaway Negro.

A NEGRO girl named Della, ran away from the subscriber, on the 13th ultimo. She is a bright Mulatto, about 17 years old. There is no doubt she is concealed somewhere in Raleigh, or neighborhood, by some designing person, in order to get her out of my possession. I hereby forwarn all persons from harboring or purchasing said girl. A liberal reward will be given to any person who will apprehend and deliver her to me, or confine her, so that I get her again.

L. HUTCHINGS.

Wake county, April 6, 1836. 73

Runaway.

WAS committed to the jail of this place to-day, negro woman Sophia, as a runaway. She says she belongs to Joseph Arrington of Nash county. The owner is requested to come forward and take his negro, as the law directs.

J. T. C. WATTS,

Tailor of Wake county, N. C.

April 9, 1836. 761

BECKWITH'S

ANTI-DISPETIC PILLS.

FOR the cure of almost every variety of functional disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructation, nausea, head-ache, pain and distention of the stomach and bowels, ineffectual diarrhea, colic, flatulency, habitual constiveness, less of appetite, sick headache, sea sickness, &c. &c. They are a safe and comfortable aperient for Females during pregnancy and subsequent confinement, relieving sickness at the stomach, head-ache, heart-burn and many of the incidental nervous affections. Literary men, students and most other persons of sedentary habits, find them very convenient. Those who indulge too freely in the pleasures of the Table, find speedy relief from the sense of oppression and distention which follow, by taking the Pills. As a dinner Pill they are invaluable. Those who are drinking mineral waters, and particularly those from southern climates and ague and fever districts, will find them a valuable adjunct. Those who are exposed to the vicissitudes of weather, on voyages or journeys, can take them at all times with perfect safety. In full doses, they are a highly efficacious and safe Anti-bilious Medicine. They seldom or never produce sickness at the stomach or griping.

Their efficacy is strongly attested by certificates from the following gentlemen, viz:

Bishop Ives, Rev. Dr. McPheeters, Rev. G. W. Freeman, Rev. R. T. Blake, Gov. Iredell, Hon. Richard Henry Rutter, Hon. G. E. Badger, Hon. Richard Hines, Thos. P. Deyereux, Esq. Prof. Anderson, Will. Hill, Esq. Secretary of State, Wm. S. Mhoon, Esq. late Treasurer, Jas. Grant, Esq. late Comptroller, W. R. Gates, Esq. of the Register, Capt. Guion, Guion's Hotel, Dr. R. C. Boyd, Dr. E. C. Croudy, Dr. J. Y. Young, &c. Ample Directions accompany each box.

These Pills are for sale, by appointment, in almost every Town in the United States, and Wholesale and Retail by the Subscribers, to whom applications may be made for Agents.

BECKWITH & JUNE.

Blakely, N. C. 1835